set aside summary judgment and decree for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and for emergency

ex parte motion to enforce the automatic stay as provided by statute and to enjoin the

On July 14, 2006, Defendants, proceeding pro se, filed a "Motion to dismiss action and

enforcement of the decree of sale." Defendants asked again that this Court reconsider its grant of summary judgment for Plaintiff. On July 17, 2006, the Court denied the motion ("July 17th Order"). The Court explained that while it understood "that it will cause harm and loss to Defendants for them to vacate their residence, [it] cannot consider repetitive motions for reconsideration." July 17th Order 2. The Court instructed Defendants that if they believe "that this Court's ruling is erroneous, they must seek relief in the Court of Appeals; no further motions or requests for reconsideration will be entertained." *Id.* On August 18, 2006, Defendants filed notice of appeal with the Ninth Circuit.

Plaintiff states that on August 30, September 6, September 13, and September 20, 2006,

Plaintiff states that on August 30, September 6, September 13, and September 20, 2006, notice of the sale of the property at public auction was published in The Herald, a Montgomery County newspaper. Plaintiff also states that on September 21, 2006, the property was sold at public auction at the Monterey County Courthouse for a sale price of \$600,000 ("the sale"). Plaintiff states that the purchasers deposited \$10,000 with the United States Marshals pending confirmation of the sale by the Court.

On November 15, 2006, Plaintiff moved to confirm the sale of the property. Defendants objected to the sale on eight bases: (1) this Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction; (2)

Defendants have a pending Collection Due Process Hearing pursuant to IRC, Section 6330, which Plaintiff has not denied; (3) Defendants did not have an opportunity to respond to new facts and issues that Plaintiff raised in its reply; (4) the assessment and tax lien which Plaintiff relies upon in its enforcement action are time barred; (5) the IRS accepted Defendants' Amended Tax Return for 1997, filed on September 23, 2003, pursuant to the "Stipulation [sic] Settled Issues;" (6) after accepting Defendants' Amended Tax Return for 1997, Plaintiff issued Defendants legal notice of disallowance of a refund for \$6,664.00 on their 1996 taxes; (7)

Plaintiff failed to issue a mandatory Notice of a Federal Tax Lien to Defendants; and (8) Plaintiff failed to issue a mandatory Notice and Demand to Defendants.

The Court heard oral argument on December 22, 2006. 1 2 II. LEGAL STANDARD 3 28 U.S.C. § 2001(a) provides that 4 [a]ny realty or interest therein sold under any order or decree of any court of the United States shall be sold as a whole or in separate parcels at public sale at the 5 courthouse of the county, parish, or city in which the greater part of the property is located, or upon the premises or some parcel thereof located therein, as the court directs. Such sale shall be upon such terms and conditions as the court directs. 6 7 Notice of a public sale must be given pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 2002, which provides that 8 [a] public sale of realty or interest therein under any order, judgment or decree of any court of the United States shall not be made without notice published once a week for at least four weeks prior to the sale in at least one newspaper regularly issued and of general circulation in the county, state, or judicial district of the 10 United States wherein the realty is situated. 11 III. DISCUSSION 12 Compliance With Statutory Requirements for Sale 1. 13 Notice of the sale was published once a week for four weeks as required by 28 U.S.C. § 14 2002. Nothing in the manner in which the sale was conducted appears to conflict with 28 U.S.C. §§ 2001-2002. Defendants do not object to the form of the sale or the notice preceding the sale. 15 Accordingly, the Court concludes that the sale conforms with the applicable statutory 16 17 requirements. 18 2. Objections to Sale on Other Grounds 19 As noted above, Defendants object to the sale on eight grounds² which pertain to the 20 substantive legal arguments they have made throughout this case, rather than to any specific 21 objection to the form of the sale or the notice given prior to the sale. Defendants have argued 22 ² As stated above, the eight grounds argued by Defendants are that: (1) this Court lacks 23 subject-matter jurisdiction; (2) Defendants have a pending Collection Due Process Hearing pursuant to IRC, Section 6330, which Plaintiff has not denied; (3) Defendants did not have an 24 opportunity to respond to new facts and issues that Plaintiff raised in its reply; (4) the assessment 25 and tax lien which Plaintiff relies upon in its enforcement action are time barred, (5) the IRS accepted Defendants' Amended Tax Return for 1997, filed on September 23, 2003, pursuant to 26 the "Stipulation Settled Issues;" (6) after accepting Defendants' Amended Tax Return for 1997, Plaintiff issued Defendants legal notice of disallowance of a refund for \$6,664.00 on their 1996 27 taxes; (7) Plaintiff failed to issue a mandatory Notice of a Federal Tax Lien to Defendants; and 28 (8) Plaintiff failed to issue a mandatory Notice and Demand to Defendants.

many of these grounds before the Court previously. The Court rejected five of the arguments by 1 2 Defendants in denying the motion for reconsideration: 3 (1) Defendants did not have an opportunity to respond to new facts and issues that Plaintiff brought up in its reply supporting its motion for summary judgment; (2) the assessment and tax lien on which Plaintiff bases its enforcement action are 4 time barred; (3) this Court lacks jurisdiction to enforce a tax lien and assessment 5 that is time barred; (4) because the IRS has accepted Defendant's Amended Tax Return for 1997, filed on September 23, 2003, Defendants owe no taxes; however, Plaintiff has misrepresented that the tax assessment was valid when it was in fact 6 void; and (5) Defendants have filed a request for a Collection Due Process 7 Hearing. 8 July 5th Order 2. These five arguments overlap almost perfectly with the first six grounds that defendants argue in opposition to the instant motion. Additionally, Defendants provide no legal 10 authority holding that, even if true, the two remaining asserted bases in opposition to the motion 11 support a finding that Defendants have no tax liability or provide a basis for reconsidering the Court's earlier orders in this case. 12 13 As the Court indicated in its July 17th Order, the Defendants' remedy for any perceived error in the Court's decisions lies with the Ninth Circuit, not in repeated motions for 14 15 reconsideration. Defendants may not use their opposition to this motion as a vehicle by which to 16 argue again for reconsideration. The Court will not deny the motion on grounds previously 17 argued or grounds which otherwise pertain to the substantive legal rights, claims, and defenses 18 previously litigated in this case. 19 IV. ORDER 20 Good cause therefor appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion to confirm 21 sale is GRANTED. 22 23 24 DATED: December 22, 2006. 25 26 27 United States District Judge 28

1	This Order has been served upon the following persons:	
2	Kathleen A. Andleman	kathleen.andleman@ftb.ca.gov,
3	Dean A. Christopherson	dac@calaw.com
4	Carissa Lynch	denise.sutherland@ftb.ca.gov
5	Thomas Moore	tom.moore@usdoj.gov
6	Jay R. Weill	jay.weill@usdoj.gov
7	Notice will be delivered by other means to:	
8	John W. Davies Tax Counsel III, Supervisor	
9 Franchise Tax Board P.O. Box 1720		
10	Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-1720	
11	Nova Dean Pack Attorney at Law 5005 La Mart Drive Suite 201	
12		
13	Reverside, CA 92507	
14	Felix Kelly Prakasam 2048 Orange Tree, Suite 100	
15	Redlands, Ca 92374	
16	Liliana P. Prakasam 2048 Orange Tree, Suite 100	
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